

SPORTS

European title for Soviet twosome



Janis Kipura and Alvars Suetras are the first Soviet bob racers yet to win a European gold award. Not only did they win over four runs in 3 min 39.49 sec at Innsbruck, Austria, they set a new course record of 54.33. A GDR pair came second in 3:39.71 and the bronze went to Zintis Ekmanis and Vladimir Alexandrov, also of the USSR (3:40.18).

In our photo: the titlists.

Eusebio's opinion

The noted Portuguese footballer, Eusebio, whose mastery shone so brilliantly during the 1966 world championship once expressed the opinion that the Portuguese team could challenge the best of the European championship, which will be held this summer in France.

The "Black Pearl" as Eusebio was called in the past, now the second coach of Benfica, told newsmen: If you compare the Portuguese teams in which I played and the present one I would give my preference to the latter. Despite the fact that in 1966 we came third in the world championship it was a result achieved by the individual skill of the players. Now the players are strong in team work. The technically good players perform well together and from such a team a lot can be expected.

Eusebio, the best striker of the 1966 World Cup, also stressed that the most serious opponent in the group at the European championship will be West Germany. You cannot discount Spain and Romania but I think that West Germany and Portugal will make the semifinals. If the Portuguese manage to do that, they may well get the gold, he stressed.

Award for Soviet skater

Igor Malkov of the USSR (Sverdlovsk) has won the small gold award in the 5,000 m event at the European speedskating championship at Larvik, Norway.

He clocked 7 min 10.06 sec. The overall leader on the first day was Van Der Duim of Holland with 82.447 points.

SWIMMERS VYING FOR GOLD CUP

The Soviet Union is doing well in the Gold Cup international swimming competition at Strasbourg, France.

Soviet entrants won most of the events competing against top contenders from France, the GDR, Italy, Britain, China, Finland, Holland, and Luxembourg. Vladimir Sainikov triumphed over the one-kilometre freestyle in 10 min 13.58 sec, Sergei Zabolotnov won the 200 m backstroke in 2:01.50, Alexei

Pionov took the 100 m butterfly (57.57), Dmitry Volkov was the 200 m breaststroke winner in 2:21.08, and the USSR won the 4x100 m medley relay in 3:51.2. The GDR, who were the runners-up, trailed them by nearly eight seconds.

The Soviet women also won the 4x100 m medley relay, in 4:25.55. Larisa Deravyanko picked up the 200 m breaststroke title (2:35.56), a mere 0.12 sec ahead of teammate Larisa Belikon.

FIRST GAME ON SEPTEMBER 12

The USSR football side will play Ireland in an away game on September 12, their first elimination match for the 1980 world cup, following a draw at the UEFA headquarters in Zurich. Their next European Group 6 game will be on October 10 against Norway.

On April 17, and the same country at home on May 2; Denmark will welcome the USSR on June 5, with the repeat game being in the USSR on September 25, while on October 10, the USSR will look horns with Ireland.

Finally, the Soviet Union will host Norway for their closing elimination game.

ALPINE COMPETITION IN PROGRESS

The latest Alpine cup events at Kitzbühel placed the top contenders in the following order: the steady going Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland leads with 154 points, the equally steady allrounder, Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein has 132 and Sweden's Stenmark, 120 points. The women's top three include Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein (108), Erika Hess (89) and Irene Epple of West Germany (179). Czechoslovakia's Olga Charvatova is improving

rapidly for the Sarajevo Olympics and is now fourth with 140 points.

The USSR has gained some ground, too. Nadezhda Andreyeva came home 15th in the special slalom at Verbier, while in the men's event Vladimir Andreyev was ninth after the first run and ultimately ended up in 15th position.

Significantly, it is not so much the Crystal Globes that counts with the contenders but rather the Sarajevo Games awards.

OLYMPIC SNAPSHOTS

Snowless country will also compete

A competitor from the small Caribbean island of Puerto Rico, where temperatures never drop below +4°C, will be competing in the luge race in Sarajevo. 26-year-old George Tucker is now practising in Lake Placid for the Olympics. As, Puerto

Rico previously only entered the Summer Olympics, Tucker had to solicit permission from the IOC, the International Bobsleighing and Tobogganing Federation and his national Olympic committee.

Record prior to Games

News agencies report that 1,577 athletes from 45 countries have applied for participation in the 1984 Sarajevo Winter Games, a record of sorts.

The previous Olympics at Lake Placid, USA, drew 1,283 athletes from 37 countries which means that the first Winter Games to be held in a socialist country, has notched up its first record.



Valentina Popova and Igor Podnosov (photo) won the national mixed doubles table tennis title.

Photo by Yuri Tuv

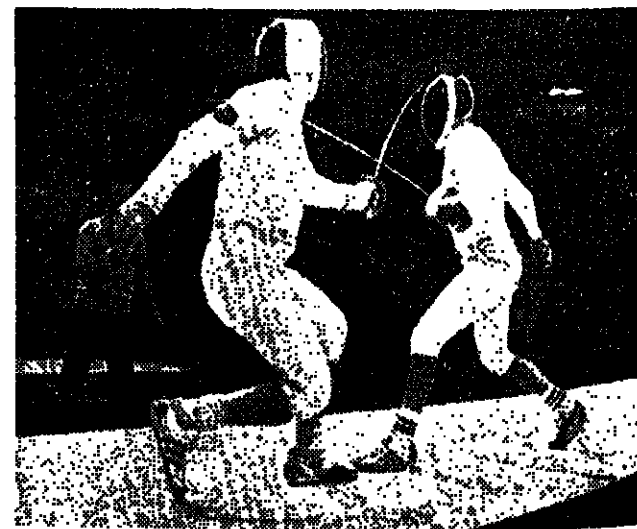
TRE KRONOR NAMES OLYMPIANS

Head coach of the Swedish national team Parusjörn has named the ice-hockey players who will appear at the Sarajevo Winter Olympics.

The Olympic team includes players from seven top division clubs. The current leaders, Stockholm Djurgården, have the biggest representation with nine

players.

Compared with the team which attended the "Izvestia" tournament in Moscow, the Olympic team has only two novices — Tellu, who failed to come to Moscow because of injury, and Sandström, who recently attended the world job or championship.



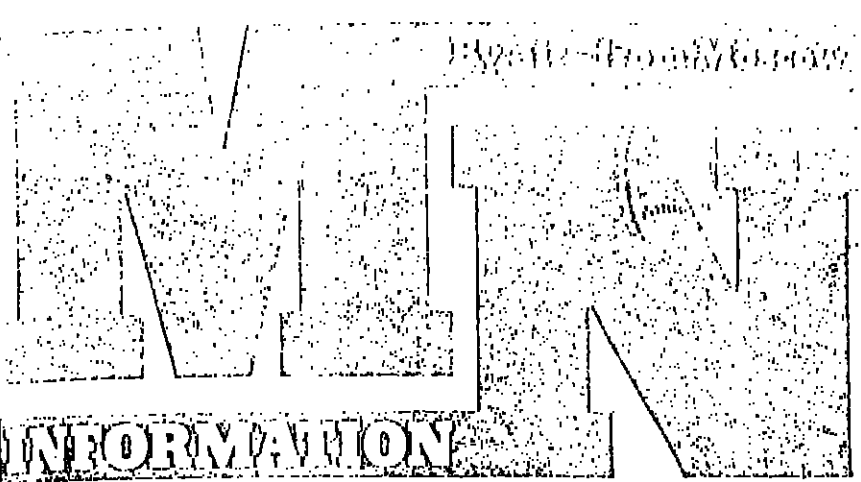
HUNGARIAN WINS TOURNAMENT

27-year-old György Nebald, of Hungary, has won the annual Moscow Sabre International Fencing Tournament, upsetting Olympic champion, Viktor Krovopuskov from Moscow, 10-8 in the final encounter (in our photo Nebald on the right challenges Krovopuskov).

This is the noted master's first such award in a tournament which has been drawing top world sabre fencers since 1973.

Imre Gadovari, also of Hungary, came third. Taking part were fencers from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba, Italy, France and the Soviet Union.

Photo by Yuri Tuv



No. 8 (523), JANUARY 28-30, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

YURI ANDROPOV: 'DIALOGUE SHOULD NOT BE CONDUCTED FOR THE SAKE OF DIALOGUE'

The appearance of American missiles in Europe has increased not only military, but also political tension. The talks to limit and substantially reduce nuclear arms have been wrecked. Interstate relations are now brought with dangerous tension. This was emphasized by Yuri Andropov in his answers to questions put to him by Pravda.

Why, one might well ask, is the present situation in the world being deliberately distorted in statements by the American leaders? First and foremost their aim is to try and dispel the mounting public concern over Washington's militaristic policy and to undercut the growing resistance to this policy.

Touching on Reagan's recent utterances in favour of Soviet-American dialogue, the Soviet leader said:

There is no need to convince us of the usefulness and expediency of dialogue. This is our policy. However, dialogue must be conducted on an equal footing, and not from a position of strength as is proposed by Ronald Reagan. Dialogue should not be conducted for the sake of dialogue. It should be directed at the attainment of concrete agreement.

It is evident that the American

leadership has not renounced its intention of conducting talks with us from a position of strength, by applying threats and pressure.

Yuri Andropov went on to say: For instance, were the United States to follow in the Soviet Union's footsteps by an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, this would have a substantial influence on the international climate, on the atmosphere in our relations.

Were the NATO countries to consent to the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member-states not to use military force against each other, this too would considerably raise the degree of trust in Europe and throughout the world.

How to prevent an arms race in outer space is an issue demanding immediate solution. Otherwise mankind will be confronted with a new threat on a scale that is difficult to imagine. Given readiness on the part of the West it is possible to commence the practical solution of the issues under discussion at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

Within the package of measures directed at reducing the threat of war, we propose to the United States as a begin-

ning a simple and at the same time effective step—to freeze nuclear arms. Efforts directed at reaching immediate agreement on substantial limitations and radical reductions in these arms should be stepped up. We totally reject such an approach. And in general all attempts to use "power diplomacy" against us have no future.

USSR AND INDIA—PARTNERS IN TRUST



Moscow's Friendship House is currently displaying the photographic work of TASS correspondent Alexander Chumichev called "Travelling in India". In the photos: at the opening ceremony (left); one of Chumichev's works called "Going to Water". Photos by Nikolai Matyshev

In Moscow, a public meeting has been held to mark Republic Day, a national holiday of India. This meeting inaugurated the Ten-Day Festival of Soviet-Indian Friendship.

As part of the celebration, the Soviet public will hold parties and meetings of friendship, and see films and exhibitions dedicated to India. They will also have meetings with guests from the friendly country. These will be held in Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Baku, Kishinev, Ashkhabad, Irkutsk and other places.

Some thirty odd years ago we could not even manufacture pencils said S. Nurul Hasan.

Indian Ambassador to the USSR. Today we are building our own power stations, launching satellites, and opening an exploration station in Antarctica. In all these matters we have been helped by our friend, the Soviet Union.

Steel mills in Bhilai, Bokaro and Vishakhapatnam, an oil refinery in Mathura, a thermoelectric plant, Windhyachal, and joint cooperation in the exploration of space are the most important examples of Soviet-Indian cooperation.

India is the Soviet Union's leading trading partner, among the developing countries, and the Soviet Union takes a firm

lead in India's foreign trade. The volume of trade between the two countries has more than doubled since the mid-seventies. There have been considerable increases lately in Soviet purchases of Indian goods, not only the traditional ones, but also new goods which India has been producing for only a short time. The long term programme for cooperation in the economic, trading and scientific and technical spheres between India and the Soviet Union is to last for many years. This kind of planning can only be carried out between partners who are profoundly confident of each other and who are solidly linked by mutual interests.

THE RESULTS OF 1983

In Moscow, the USSR Council of Ministers discussed the results of the fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development of the Soviet Union and the USSR State Budget for 1983.

Among other things, they noted that compared to 1982, the total income had increased by 3.1 per cent, and the volume of industrial production had gone up by four per cent. The plan for the sales of goods produced had been realized by all the constituent republics and industrial ministries. The quality indices had improved. The productivity of labour had gone up by 3.5 per cent in industry, six per cent in agricul-

ture, 3.1 per cent in construction and 3.9 per cent in railway transport.

The implementation of measures to raise living standards has continued. The average monthly earnings by industrial and office workers had gone up by 2.4 per cent, and farmers had improved their earnings by seven per cent. The real income of the population have increased by two per cent.

The total floor space of new housing commissioned in 1983 topped 110 million square metres. New schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and other cultural and servicing establishments have been built.

On orders and with assistance from Washington, Honduras is increasingly being turned into a military beachhead for provocative sallies against neighbouring countries and for the suppression of the liberal struggles in the area.

Nearly three thousand servicemen are being trained in "anti-guerrilla warfare" at the training centre, near Puerto Castilla, on the Atlantic coast. The thugs are being instructed by American advisers.

In this photo from "American Legion Magazine": American instructors pass on their gangster-like methods to Salvadoran punitive troops at one of the military bases in Honduras.



NEW INFORMATION ORDER URGED

Jakarta. The establishment of a new international information order is an urgent requirement of the times which meets the interests of all the developing countries. President Suharto, of Indonesia, declared here in his inaugural address at the start of the conference of information ministers from the non-aligned countries.

The Jakarta forum is being attended by delegates from more than ninety Asian, African, Latin American and European countries. They will dis-

cuss the topical problems involved in the establishment of a new international information order, and the elaboration of specific measures to eliminate neo-colonialism in the field of mass media as a way of opposing the dictat of the transnational agencies; and to provide balanced exchange in news between the developing and developed countries.

Speaking about the difficult road which has been travelled

(Continued on page 8)



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EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow. Printed at the "Izvestia" Press Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Saturday Index 50978.

MN INFORMATION No. 7, 1984

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● AN UNUSUAL DELIVERY WAS RECEIVED AT THE LENINGRAD PHENOLOGICAL SECTOR OF THE USSR GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY SENT BY SCHOOLCHILDREN FROM KLAIPEDA CONTAINING DATA OBTAINED BY A GROUP OF YOUNG BIOLOGISTS FROM LITHUANIA. THE RESULTS OF MANY YEARS OF RESEARCH INTO THEIR NATIVE LAND. THIS DATA WILL ASSIST SCIENTISTS IN THE COMPILING OF SPECIAL ATLAS AND MAPS OF THE NORTH-WEST OF THE COUNTRY. THE GROUP OF KLAIPEDA BIOLOGISTS IS ONE OF FIVE WHICH ARE UNIFIED IN THE SCHOOL SOCIETY "Svalone" ("dream"). Altogether there are over 300 senior-formers.

● THE MAIN ASSEMBLY LINE IN THE LGV KHIMSEL-KHOZMASH ASSOCIATION IN THE UKRAINE HAS NOW BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION. IT WILL ANNUALLY PRODUCE 20,000 MACHINES TO BE USED FOR THE CHEMICAL PROTECTION OF PLANTS FROM PESTS, DISEASES AND WEEDS.

● A HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE STRAIN OF BARLEY — THE AUKSINAI-3 — HAS BEEN SELECTED AT THE BALTIC PLANT-BREEDING CENTRE. DELIVERIES OF THIS TOP-GRADE GRAIN WERE SENT TO seed-growing farms in the north-west of the country. The new strain guarantees yields of up to six tonnes per hectare under conditions in this region, which is over 1.5 times the yield of present strains. Plant-breeders are now selecting other strains of grain with high yield potentials, as well as grasses which will prove rich in protein.

● SCIENTISTS AT THE DONETSK BOTANICAL GARDENS OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HAVE SUGGESTED THAT LEMON AND TANGERINE GROVES MAY BE PLANTED AT ENTERPRISES IN THE DONBAS BY MAKING USE OF THE WASTE HEAT OF POWER STATIONS, AS WELL AS OF STEEL AND COKE AND CHEMICAL PLANTS. An orchard of subtropical and tropical fruit trees which has been planted using these methods is already bearing fruit. Botanists not only give advice to factory gardeners, they also prepare planting material for them.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MOSCOW IN 1984

Decisions relating to the 1984 plan taken at a session of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies are reported in IZVESTIA.

The greatest attention was paid to the development of all branches of the city services.

In 1984 consumer goods production will go up by 3 per cent.

The passenger transport network will cater for 28 million more people, including an increase of 27 million on the Metro.

3,450 thousand square metres of housing will be built. As previously emphasis will be put on building new housing and on improving the lay-out and quality of flats.

NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR SIBERIAN EXPLORATION

The Tyumen Region in Eastern Siberia provides every second tonne of oil for the country and one in three cubic metres of natural gas. Prospecting plays a great role in keeping up these quantities, writes the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) a large amount of prospecting is to be completed. To help them, scientists and designers have developed a new, the TFS-172, turbo drill with floating stators, which compares most favourably with its mass-produced predecessors. Performance has risen 30 to 50 per cent and mean time to repair has increased sixfold. This is especially important in Siberian conditions with the lack of roads and long distances from production bases, the paper points out. While waiting it took two

OPENING UP THE ARCTIC

In the USSR the Arctic zone, including the Arctic Ocean shelf, stretches from west to east across the entire country and occupies 40 per cent of its territory. Assuming that the earth's natural resources are distributed evenly over its surface, the Arctic zone should contain nearly half of this country's riches.

We now have our hands full opening up the country's northern areas, with wide-ranging research under way in the North Pole. In 1937 the first drifting Severny Polys research station was launched while today the 20th Severny Polys station is already in operation. Polar researchers are carrying out aerodynamic, aeromagnetic, oceanological, hydrochemical and geochemical research and studying the ice mantle. The SP-25 station continues as in former years to work with its SP-26 counterpart. In summertime it will host high-latitude expeditions.

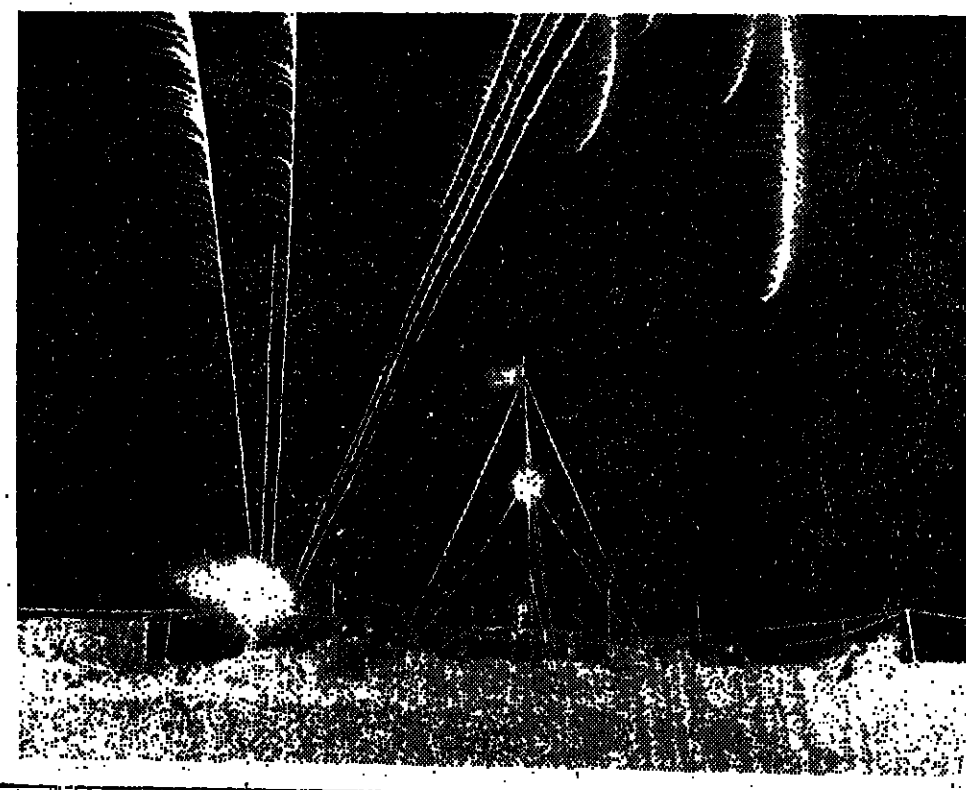
The USSR is extending its research into the seas washing the northern shores of Eurasia. The order of the day now is to maintain year-round navigation in the Arctic, which has already been achieved in some areas with the help of ice-breakers.



In the photos: Portrait of a Polar worker, engineer Nikolai Muravov works on the island of Dikson.

The Soviet Polar exploration station at the North Pole.

Photos by Vladimir Vukob



A SEA IN THE DESERT

The hydrotechnical complex on the Murgab River is operating. This is when Sary-Yazynsk Reservoir — biggest in Turkmenia (in the Asian Republic) — is set up.

The fields were supplied with water and the irrigated cotton plantations began new regulating structures help accumulate 300 million cu m of water in man-made sea — twice as much as the present quantity.

Because of their small city six reservoirs on the Murgab did not meet the requirements of agriculture. It now became possible to late the flow of the river collect flood waters at them for the irrigation of cotton plantations in the Region.

The plan is to complete construction of the first of the Sary-Yazynsk Reservoir this year. This will help irrigate 107,000 ha of ploughlands in the Murgab, the republic's main for the cultivation of cotton.

Ore in the magnetic field

The technology of the extraction of raw materials extracted from the depths of the Magnetic Anomaly is now developed at the Magnetic ore concentration mill.

Commercial tests have been completed here for processing of ferrous waste containing over 40 per cent iron but which are difficult to obtain. Oxidized ore losses almost all its properties and its processing in conventional ways is impossible.

Just as in the case of extraction of ordinary ore, the technology of processing of oxidized waste is based on trapping iron particles in magnetic field. But this is a superhigh tension, and special units mounted on mill. During the test runs of tonnes of high-quality ore concentrate were obtained from the units. It is a material for steel plants.

to three turbo drills to drill a borehole, just one new drill is enough to bore two prospecting wells, which is proving very economical, all the more so considering that the Gaviyumen Geology association will have to bore 8,000,000 metres of deep prospecting wells during the current five-year period and nearly twice as many in the fifth five-year period (1986-1990), the paper concludes.

LORRIES WITHOUT PETROL TANKS

More and more lorries and other vehicles on the streets of Moscow, Leningrad and Sverdlovsk carry six to eight red painted cylinders. This serves as an indication that their fuel is condensed natural gas.

The use of gas in this way is advantageous for two reasons, writes the newspaper, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ROSSIYA. The first is purely technical — it can double the service life of the engine as oil has to be replaced at more frequent intervals. Besides, this reduces the amount of exhaust gases emitted into the atmosphere.

The use of gas instead of petrol is also economically beneficial. The fact that oil is a raw material for petrol is now found in inhospitable areas in the north means that oil refining is becoming increasingly expensive. Whereas the amount of oil produced by this country has stabilized, the production of natural gas is going up.

Natural gas began to be used for fuel for the first time in 1949. The interest in its use has become intense once again. Specialists estimate that every thousand vehicles fuelled by gas will save twelve thousand tonnes of petrol in cargo and passenger transport. In transportation of passengers by bus and eight thousand by taxi. This will also reduce expenditure on environmental protection.

EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNAL LIVING UNDER SOCIALISM

"Work together, build a house together, live together" was the slogan under which a group of young enthusiastic workers from the town of Kaliningrad, near Moscow, launched their campaign a few years ago. The young people's idea, financed from factory funds with all life in the household being based on a self-government basis. Several houses have already been built in Kaliningrad. There is a sequel to this idea? And, if so, what is the optimal form it should take? These questions are being asked by the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA KULTURA newspaper.

A communal youth complex is under construction in the city of Sverdlovsk, in the Ural, and in the city of Kuzin in the Volga area. The houses are being built in the Sverdlovsk area and in the city of Kuzin in the Volga area. The houses have already been built in Kaliningrad. There is a sequel to this idea? And, if so, what is the optimal form it should take? These questions are being asked by the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA KULTURA newspaper.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

ON ONE OF LENINGRAD'S FORTY-TWO ISLANDS



Even someone who has never been to Leningrad will recognize the famous Spit of Vasilyevsky Island shown in our photograph.

The ensemble of buildings at this end of the island took shape after the Exchange had been built in 1805-1810, with its exterior resembling that of an ancient temple. Since 1940, the Exchange has housed the Central Naval Museum. Its displays are dedicated to the history of the development of the Russian Fleet. Here one can see 1,500 models of ships and various war trophies —

banners, medals, weapons, manuscripts, and works of fine art.

The two Rostral Columns impart a particular character to the ensemble. At their feet are monumental statues symbolizing the great Russian rivers: the Volga, Dnieper, Neva and Volkhov and ships' prows made out of beaten copper (postrum, the Latin word for prow, gave the columns their name). The signalling lights on the columns act as a lighthouse for ships.

HOW TO BECOME A CENTENARIAN?

Every 500th inhabitant of Armenia, a Transcaucasian republic, can boast of considerable longevity, according to the latest data (January 1, 1984) of statisticians — specialists studying and curing old-age diseases.

They calculated that there are 6,500 people enjoying long life in the republic's population of little more than three million. These are people of more than 90 years, and 650 of this number are record-holders: each of them having lived for 100 years or more.

Until recently it was believed, said Y. Dadevobyan, chief geriatric of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Public Health, when commenting on this fact, that the main condition for longevity is the curative mountain air. But

long-lived people is that they all usually continue active work. We also attentively study such factors of longevity as heredity, diet, and social activity. These and other factors of longevity are thoroughly studied by the scientists and specialists of the Gerontology Centre, set up in Armenia.

Books by Pranas Masetas

The national publishing house Vaga in Vilnius, the capital of Soviet Lithuania, has completed the publication of masterpieces of international children's literature — The Library of Pranas Masetas. The library is made up of forty books, compiled by the Lithuanian educator before the war. Some books are original, others were translated by Masetas — books by writers from Russia, Germany,

Britain, the United States, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, India and other countries. Masetas (1883-1940), teacher, writer and graduate of Moscow University, devoted his life to publishing educational children's literature. He prepared and brought out 120 books — textbooks in his native tongue on mathematics and physics, although children's literature was his chief preoccupation.

LIVE TRADITIONS

An exposition of wood carving and painting has opened at the Museum of Folk Art in Moscow.

From its unique collection the Museum has selected 700 exhibits, embracing the period from the first half of the 18th century to the present time.

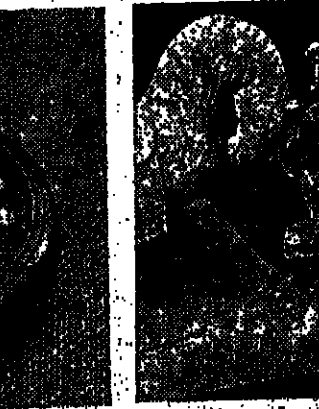
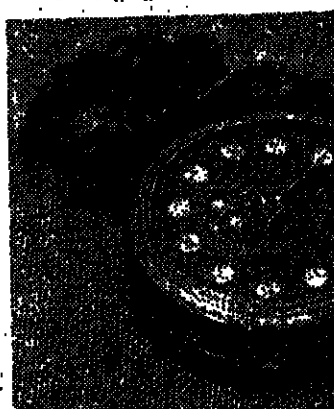
In Russia wood has always been one of the basic materials

of folk art. This exposition shows fine examples of artistic wood-working. On display can be seen the interior of a peasant's hut, carved parts of the external architectural decoration from the Volga area, famous painted apertures and distaffs from the North, children's sledges, and such things as ladies' and other items which have been long ago removed from our

everyday life, but which remain in museums as real gems of art. Articles made from birch bark are also well represented — carved, stamped, cut, and engraved. Modern works of Khokhloma and Gorodetsk painting, various toys from Bogorodskoye, a village in the Moscow Region, show the vitality of the traditions of craftsmen.



In the photos: "The Bridgroom", a birch-bark box, the work of master craftsman Vyshny, (1977). This watch of Kamian Birch made by the Bronnikov Brothers in the 18th century still keeps good time. "Match-makers", Bogorodskoye.



Science and technology

THE OCEAN DEPTHS MAPPED

Seismic maps of the Atlantic Ocean have been compiled by scientists of the Institute of Geophysics and Geology at the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences. Scientists from this republic in the south-west of the Soviet Union analysed information about 4,000 earthquakes that took place in the ocean from the beginning of this century and outlined zones where seismic activity might develop in the future. They revealed the dynamics of the fissures of two extremely dangerous seismic regions — the Caribbean and South Sandwiches — and determined the speed of the movement of mountain masses under the ocean bottom. The investigations of Moldavian scientists also shed light on the major question of the origin and distribution of minerals on the ocean bed.

The new maps will be included in the geological and geophysical atlas of the Atlantic Ocean, which is being published on the decision of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Using the same method Moldavian scientists compiled a seismic map of the Balkan countries and are now working on similar maps for the Pacific Ocean.

ANOTHER SUPERDEEP BOREHOLE

In Krivoy Rog assembly work has started on a drilling rig which will be used to drill an other superdeep hole, as part of a programme to study the Earth's crust and upper mantle.

This is one of twelve boreholes to be drilled in various parts of the country. It is intended to solve fundamental and practical problems relating to ore formation and occurrence in the deep layers of the Krivoy Rog iron ore basin.

INTERNATIONAL CREW OF SCIENTISTS ABOARD SOVIET SHIP

"Professor Bogorov", the Far Eastern "floating institute" and research ship, has started explorations in the north-western part of the Indian Ocean.

On board are a party of scientists from the Pacific Institute of Bio-Organic Chemistry. Along with their Soviet colleagues, scientists from the Seychelles, Tanzania, the Maldives and Madagascar will participate in research into the flora and fauna of the southern coast. Part of their work will be devoted to the search for physiologically active substances in marine organisms — starfish, sea urchins, molluscs and corals.

VIEWPOINT

Book exchange: facts, reflections and prospects

Nikolai FEDORENKO, Secretary of the USSR Writers Union, Editor in Chief of the magazine "Inostrannaya Literatura" (Foreign Literature)

I think that today it is especially important to make international book exchange more active. In fact, cultural contacts are one of the most effective ways of bringing peoples closer together and of stimulating trust between them.

Realizing this, we, Soviet publishers and the USSR Writers Union, are doing everything in our power to ensure that the Soviet Union continues to maintain its reputation as translator No. 1 and the initiator of various forms of literary exchange.

I'll quote some figures: in Soviet years we have published 22,000 million copies of translated literature in 80 languages of the USSR. These are works by authors from 150 different countries, translated from 70 foreign languages. The volume of translated literature published in our country is four times that published in the USA, nine times that published in Britain, 4.5 times that published in Japan.

A few words about some of our publications and publishing houses. I shall start with the magazine "Inostrannaya Literatura" (printed in nearly 400,000 copies). It acquaints Soviet readers with the most talented works published in the countries of five continents. Foreign authors are also regularly published by other literary and art magazines both in the capital and the republics.

According to UNESCO, the USSR is also the leading book publisher in the world. Raduga is a publisher specializing mainly in modern foreign fiction. For example, the average circulation of books published in its Foreign Prose Masters Series is 100,000 copies. Foreign fiction is also published by such major publishing houses as Knizhnostroyenaya Literatura (their greatest achievement in recent years being the World Literature Series in 200 volumes), Detstskaya Literatura (it is completing a 50-volume series of World Literature for Children), Molodaya Gvardiya, and a number of republican publishers.

For publication we select works of real merit, deep in content and highly artistic. In form I have often heard allegations in the West that the USSR publishes only progressive authors, close to it ideologically. To prove that this is not so, I shall quote the names of just some of the authors whose books have been published (and more than once at that) in our country: William Faulkner, Albert Camus, Franz Kafka, Samuel Beckett, Thomas Wolfe, Evelyn Waugh, William Golding, John Updike, Max Frisch. These are leading authors whose complex and contradictory works have little in common with socialist ideology, nor can their style be termed realistic.

I am also optimistic about the prospects for Soviet books to be published in the West. Despite the aggravation of world tension, the publication of Soviet literature in Western countries is growing. In the ten years that the USSR Copyright Agency has been in existence, Western readers have had the opportunity of reading 6,000 works by Soviet writers.

Photos by G. Strainkov

